

## N. Y. MAN PAID GRAFT TO LABOR IN CHICAGO

Contractor Tells of \$147,370 Shakedown to Permit Work on Buildings.

### FORCED TO GIVE NAME

Reveals Information Only After Being Threatened With Imprisonment.

### POWERFUL RING AT WORK

Commission Informed Conditions in Windy City Are 100 Times Worse Than Here.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. CHICAGO, May 14.—Threatened with immediate imprisonment unless he told all he knew, George H. Thomas, general manager of the Longacre Engineering and Construction Company of New York, this afternoon reluctantly revealed to the Dailey Legislative Commission the name of a business agent for the plumbers union to whom he said he paid \$47,370 in graft to permit the erection of the State-Lake Building, and a sum said to be nearly \$100,000 to settle "labor difficulties" during the construction of the Woods Theatre building.

How thoroughly the tactics of the labor graft dictatorship have terrorized many employers was brought out by the struggle the witness made to conceal the name of the man who had manipulated the \$147,000 shakedown. When he finally revealed it he stipulated that it should be withheld from the public and the newspapers. Charles E. Erbstein, his attorney, stated that the agent had died since the transaction.

The State-Lake building tribute, Mr. Thomas told the committee, was put up by Mort Singer, general manager of the Orpheum Circuit, and was paid over by Thomas personally in ten separate payments to the business agent.

### Fearful Power of Graft Ring.

The \$100,000 was the approximate sum which Thomas said he had paid in behalf of the builders of the Woods Theatre building to the same agent. The first payment, he said, was one of \$7,500 made in his room in the Hotel La Salle. Before he named the agent the contractor made it plain that he almost preferred risking the power of the committee to put him in jail to the power of the union graft dictatorship to wreck the construction company with which he is connected. In fact, he at first refused flatly to divulge the name.

Mr. Thomas's refusal came after he had testified to the marriage in which a strike was called on the Woods Theatre wrecking job, and a demand for \$10,000 made of him by the union agent.

"Conditions," he said the witness, "are just 100 times worse in Chicago than they ever have been in New York. I have erected a lot of buildings in New York, but I never had to pay a nickel of graft to any one except sidewalk inspectors. That was so we could put building material in the street. But when I came here I found there was only one way to erect a building and that was to get to the right union agent and pay him."

Mr. Thomas refused repeatedly under questioning by both Senator Dailey and Attorney Fleming, representing the commission, to reveal the name of the man who engineered the shakedown. It was only when Senator Dailey reminded him that the investigating body had reached the point where it must demand identification of the individual that the New York contractor agreed to give the information in private.

"What is the name of the man to whom you paid all this money?" demanded Mr. Fleming.

"I don't see why I should tell. If I should tell I might be subjected to personal violence. This is being heralded all over the country. A few days ago on Broadway, in New York, I was stopped by a half dozen of my friends who asked me about my 'jam' in Chicago."

Tell Names in an Anteroom.

The contractor then said: "Senator Dailey, I can cite the case of an iron concern in New York—the only one that hollered in an investigation eight years ago. It hasn't had a job since."

"You have placed me in a terrible position," he continued. "You don't realize what it means to me to be brought before the commission and forced to tell such things."

Charles E. Erbstein, his attorney, then suggested the witness be allowed to give the name in confidence to Mr. Fleming, Senator Dailey and James H. Wilkerson, Special Assistant Attorney-General.

"My client tells me the man is dead, but that he fears the consequences that may be dealt out to him if he tells the name," said Attorney Erbstein. After many minutes of wrangling, Mr. Thomas, Attorney Erbstein and Senator Dailey withdrew with Attorneys Fleming and Wilkerson to an anteroom, where the business agent, whose terror lives after him, was named by the victim.

### GUARANTEE SAFETY TO LABOR GRAFT WITNESSES

Chicago Prosecutor Is After Flat Janitor's Head.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. CHICAGO, May 14.—Absolute protection in their business and personal safety were guaranteed to-day to all witnesses who have evidence against "Big Bill" Quenne, president of the Chicago Flat Janitors Union, and nine others, against whom true bills were voted yesterday.

"I want it to be known," said Prosecutor Crowe, "that the State Attorney's office is ready to back up witnesses against grafting labor leaders to the teeth and an witness will be protected."

## UNION RAIL CLERKS SUE FOR PAY LOST IN ILLEGAL STRIKE

Georgia Men Assert They Were Under Oath to Obey Brotherhood Order to Quit and Its Officers Have Made No Move to Get Back Their Jobs.

### ATLANTIC, Ga., May 14.—Recovery of

salary lost while on an illegal strike is asked in seven damage suits totaling \$4,105 filed here against national officers of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.

The petitioners were among clerks employed by the Central of Georgia Railway when, they assert, J. W. Thomas, grand vice-president of the clerks' union, called a strike on May 17, 1920, which the grand president later declared illegal. The statement is made that, being under oath to obey their officers, the men went out and that later they were unable to get back their jobs. They claim the defendants made no attempts to get them back their jobs and ask for pay for the time that ensued until they obtained other positions.

The suits are directed against E. H. Fitzgerald, acting grand president; J. W. Thomas, grand vice-president; and J. W. Thomas, grand vice-presidents, and others.

### Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau. Washington, D. C., May 14.—A three-cornered race that will determine whether a cable can be landed at Miami without a Government permit, developed here to-day. The three entries were the United States Supreme Court, the Western Union Telegraph and Cable Company and Congress, backed by the State Department.

The race appears to be the final chapter of the long fight the company has made against the efforts of the Wilson and the Harding administrations to prevent landing of the cable in present circumstances. It has aroused the intense interest of Congress and Government officials.

The unusual situation is this: The Supreme Court will meet Monday to announce decisions after a recess of two weeks, and it is probable it will deliver its opinion whether President Wilson exceeded his authority in preventing the landing of the cable. The fear in Congress is that the company will win because it obtained a favorable decision in a New York court.

Word was received by the House Interstate Commerce Committee to-day that the company is ready to bring in the cable from the three mile limit and land it at the moment a favorable decision is given by the high tribunal.

At this point Congress enters the race. The Senate recently passed the Kellogg bill giving to the President undisputed power to control cable landings. If the bill does not become law before the company obtains a favorable decision the cable can be landed and it would be difficult to prevent its use.

Therefore the House Committee, aroused to action by an urgent request of the State Department to-day favorably reported the Kellogg bill in exactly the same form it passed the Senate and on Monday the homestretch of the race will be on. A rule will be asked to jam through the measure speedily and if it is passed without amendment it will be rushed to President Harding for signature in the hope of beating a possible Supreme Court decision allowing the company to land the cable.

Of course the Supreme Court might relieve Congress of considerable worry by delaying its decision. Although it is a branch of the Government, its independence is considered so sacred that no one in Congress or at the State Department would think of asking that tribunal to take "judicial cognizance" of the situation.

### HARDING TO HONOR NEWSBOY'S MEMORY

May Attend Dedication of Tablet in Boston.

Boston, May 14.—The interest of President Harding in the memorial which Boston newsboys are soon to dedicate to the memory of one of their number, "Scotty," a hero of the war, was indicated in a letter from Secretary Christian, made public to-day. Writing to Edward Kevin, who had invited the President to attend the dedication, Mr. Christian said the invitation appealed "very strongly" to President Harding, and "it would be a gratifying privilege if he should find it possible to take part in the dedication of the tablet to Scotty." He added that if the President should go to Plymouth this summer he would be glad to consider the invitation to come here.

Scotty, whose real name was Albert Edward Scott, sold his last paper at his regular station in Brookline in 1917, when he was 15 years old. He fought with the 101st Infantry in France, and at Epiez defended a pass single handed, killing thirty-nine Germans before he lost his own life. A bronze tablet depicting his heroic end is to be placed in Brookline Town Hall.

### EFFORT MADE TO KILL SECRET SESSIONS

Harrison's Motion Referred to Rules Committee.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau. Washington, D. C., May 14.—A short lived effort started by Senator Harrison (Mass.) to have all treaties and nominations considered in open executive session unless a two-thirds vote decided otherwise met defeat in the Senate to-day.

By a vote of 42 to 26, largely cast on party lines, the motion of Senator Lodge (Mass.) to have the proposal referred to the Committee on Rules was adopted. Senator Harrison argued that the people are entitled to know the action taken by Senators on all treaties and on nominations of public officials sent in by the President. He referred to the contest over David H. Blair's nomination to be Internal Revenue Collector, and said that because of the secrecy about it the country always was suspicious that it was improper even though there was actually nothing wrong about it. The same applied to the other nominations, he said.

### 256 ENSIGNS TO SEA DUTY.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Orders were issued at the Navy Department to-day assigning to sea duty 256 members of the Naval Academy class which will be graduated June 2. The newly commissioned ensigns will go on leave until Sept. 1, when they report to battalions of the Atlantic and Pacific fleets.

### ARCHITECTS WIN MEDALS.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The American Institute of Architects closed its fifty-fourth annual convention with the award of gold medals in connection with the second national architectural exhibition. The medal winners were Reginald D. Johnson, Pasadena, Cal., for the best residence erected; Crain, Goodhue & Ferguson, New York, for the best church; and George C. Nimmons & Co., Chicago, for the best industrial building.

### World Organization Discussed at Philadelphia Convention of Experts.

### 'FOLLY TO DISARM'

Hammond Urges Effort to Join Japan and Great Britain in Limitation.

### MANDATES CRITICISED

Prof. Gibbons Says Idea Is Not Taken Seriously by Great Powers.

### By the Associated Press.

LONDON, May 14.—Crown Prince Hirohito of Japan has enjoyed a week in London crowded with experiences such as none of his ancestors ever knew and which only a few years ago would have been regarded as impossible for one of his imperial line, with its traditional status of semi-divinity. He has shaken hands with many people, posed before cameras like any celebrity of politics or the stage, driven about crowded streets in a motor car without an escort and inspected museums and art galleries elbow to elbow with the general public.

Outside Windsor Castle on Wednesday the Japanese Crown Prince and the Prince of Wales were surrounded by a curious crowd and could not move until the police pushed the people away. Both took the incident cheerfully. After a three day state visit in Buckingham Palace Prince Hirohito moved to Chesham House, where Col. Edward M. House, as the representative of President Wilson, was the guest of the Government during his first official visit to England after the United States entered the war. The Japanese court sent word that the Prince's visit was principally for study, intimating that his father would appreciate it if there should be no more formal functions than necessary.

The Prince's constant attendant is Viscount Chinda, Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, and formerly Ambassador to Great Britain, who is well known in the United States, where at one-time he also was Japan's Ambassador. Viscount Chinda has an anxious position, because he is responsible for Prince Hirohito's welfare during his tour. According to old time Japanese traditions it would be Viscount Chinda's duty to commit hara-kiri should any misfortune befall his charge.

At the close of the Lord Mayor's luncheon to the Prince the Lord Mayor announced there would be no speeches. Hirohito, nevertheless, promptly arose and said he could not leave without expressing his thanks for the entertainment, delivering a brief speech in Japanese. It has been a great week for the Japanese colony in London. Many of its members appeared in native costumes wherever they had a chance to get a sight of the Prince. Some came to see him in the Japanese colony in London. Many of its members appeared in native costumes wherever they had a chance to get a sight of the Prince. Some came to see him in the Japanese colony in London. Many of its members appeared in native costumes wherever they had a chance to get a sight of the Prince.

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### Forty East Indians, Alleged to be in the Country Illegally, were Given Deportation Hearings Before Immigration Officials Here to-day.

The men, many of whom are believed to have deserted from foreign steamships, were taken into custody by inspectors last night at New Haven and Bradford, Conn. They were employed in Connecticut factories.

## ECONOMISTS DEBATE PROBLEMS OF PEACE

World Organization Discussed at Philadelphia Convention of Experts.

### 'FOLLY TO DISARM'

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### By the Associated Press.

LONDON, May 14.—United States Senators, educators, social service workers, economists, experts on international law and former members of the American commission to negotiate at Paris were to-day's speakers before the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science here.

While the general topic of the whole meeting is "The Place of the United States in a World Organization for the Maintenance of Peace," to-day's sessions were devoted to the subtopics "The Treatment of Backward Peoples in a World Organization," "Function of International Courts and Means of Enforcing Their Decisions" and "The Essentials of an Effective World Organization."

### Against Disarmament.

John Hays Hammond in a paper prepared for delivery at to-day's session declared disarmament on the part of the United States in the present state of international relations, unless other great powers disarm at the same time, "would be the height of folly, if not a criminal blunder." Pointing out that, despite the fact many great nations are on the verge of bankruptcy, there is an uninterrupted increase of naval armaments, which he characterized "an immense waste of the capital so greatly needed to rehabilitate industry." He insisted a halt should be called to such "reckless expenditure of the life blood of industry and commerce," and continued:

"Disarmament can be effected by a straightforward, unequivocal message—a message not couched in vague diplomatic language—from our Government to England and Japan, to the effect that the United States has no ambition to attain the supremacy of the seas, but she is, nevertheless, determined not to

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accept a subordinate naval position. In this our policy is inflexible.

"When those nations fully realize the futility of competing with us to gain naval superiority they will gladly and quickly agree to the limitations of naval armaments and not before. As the first step in the naval disarmament there should be an immediate cessation in the building of capital ships, and all naval expenditures should be strictly limited to the needs of coast defense."

### Attitude Toward Europe.

Mr. Hammond commended the United States Government for its attitude toward representation in the official deliberations of the Allies, saying that while affirming that abstention from entangling alliances will be America's policy, it nevertheless desires to lend its moral influence toward effecting an economic rehabilitation of Europe.

"Those of us who were identified with the World Court League of America, having for its object the creation of an international tribunal at the termination of hostilities," he said, "are still of the opinion that such a tribunal—the prototype of which we have in the Supreme Court of the United States—would logically serve as the focus of an association of nations."

"To such a court all justiciable questions could be submitted. To deal with non-justiciable questions—and many controversies in this category are provocative of war—there should be a council of conciliation. No one believes this or any other plan would render war impossible, but it would at least greatly minimize the liability of war."

Prof. Herbert A. Smith of McGill University, Montreal, presented a paper on "The Jurisdiction and Powers of an International Court." A paper by Charles G. Fenwick of Bryn Mawr College pointed out that while it was not im-

possible to set up international courts to enforce their decisions, to do so it was necessary for the nations to be willing "to make the sacrifices of their more immediate interests for a hundredfold return in the future."

Dr. Herbert Adams Gibbons, professor of history of Princeton, criticized the mandate idea as developed in the covenant of the League of Nations and declared neither the British nor French Governments have taken the idea seriously.

### BARRICADES AT TORRE, FASCISTI AMBUSHED

Communists Hurl Bombs, but Are Dislodged by Troops.

ROME, May 14.—Disorders occurred Thursday at Torre, near Udine, northwestern Italy. Barricades were erected by Communists who laid an ambush for bands of Fascist, and hurled bombs at passing groups of their opponents.

The Fascists attacked, but were forced to retire. Troops with machine guns finally dislodged the ambushing forces.

### SIX MORE CONVICTS CAUGHT.

Posse Gets Ringleaders in Huntsville, Tex., Break.

HUNTSVILLE, Tex., May 14.—Six men, considered the ring leaders in the escape of forty prisoners from the Huntsville State prison Thursday, were captured early to-day by three guards from the penitentiary.

Twenty-three of the convicts who escaped have been captured, and two others were slain yesterday near Dodge, Tex., when they fired on a posse.

### \$84,790 FOR NEEDY PRINCETON STUDENTS

One Out of Every Six May Get Scholarship Aid.

PRINCETON, May 14.—There will be \$84,790 distributed in the form of scholarships and prizes among the needy undergraduates of Princeton University during the year, according to a report issued to-day by V. L. Collins, secretary of the university. This amount includes the 120 war memorial scholarships of \$200 each, recently founded by the board of trustees, as fitting remuneration to commemorate the Princeton men who sacrificed their lives during the late war.

With the present enrollment, this means that one out of every six students here will benefit from scholarship aid. Besides the war scholarships there are thirty-seven endowed funds for students of limited means, amounting to \$25,070, and the so-called university scholarships amounting to \$11,250. The former are condition scholarships—that is, they are given to men of sufficient means who attain high scholastic standing. Approximately 15 per cent of the undergraduates at the university, or 275, have received aid from the university scholarships during the first term of this year.

President Hibben stated recently that Princeton wanted the type of young man who is willing to work his way through college.

### BILL TO PROMOTE LIGGETT.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Senator Wadsworth, Republican, New York, introduced a bill to-day to give Major-General Hunter Liggett, now retired, the rank of Lieutenant-General on the retired list. He held that grade during his active service in the war against Germany.

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ONE needn't know how to swim, to enjoy the beach! But one should know how and where to buy one's beach costume. So, if you're going to the seashore, come to Best's first. You'll find here everything you'll need, and many things you're sure to want, whether you need them or not. For they're all very fascinating, and the prices are quite moderate.

**A Good Beginning**

for any bathing costume is an all-wool "Kellerman"—3.95. And a suit of black taffeta is a very smart way to complete such a good beginning. Of excellent taffeta, smartly styled, and low enough in price to be extremely practical. 7.95

**The Hose She Chose**

were of very heavy silk, with specially reinforced heel and toe. Of course they were silk all the way to the reinforced garter top! In navy, emerald or black, and in three weights—2.55, 3.32 and 3.65, including the tax.

**A Hat to Shade a Pretty Maid**

Charming enough not to need the excuse of being useful, yet really indispensable are these shade hats of light weight straw, in gay colors, with the loveliest of organdy flowers. Or she may prefer the stunning black and white ones, with wool embroidery and flowers. 12.50 to 19.50

**Sweaters, Of Course**

Perhaps a chiffon alpaca, with braided girdle at 10.25. Or a mohair, in the new "spider" weave, at 16.50. If it's to be silk, here's a lovely lightweight one at 20.50. In novelty weave, of heavier silk, with braided girdle and Tuxedo collar, 35.00

**Accessories**

A beach bag of green rubber is hand-painted, and has green tortoise handles. 3.50  
A tight-fitting cap of red rubber blossoms all over with tiny white daisies. 3.95  
Shoes of black canvas or colored satin 1.95 up  
A double-faced scarf of wool and silk, in two colors, adds an effective touch. 15.00

**Beach Capes**

A knitted wool one is very smart, in addition to being quite practical and reasonable. With brushed wool collar, in tan, navy, buff and henna—29.50. And any swimmer would be glad to have a waiting her, one of these rubberized silk capes in gay plaid. 39.50

**Knitted Dresses**

After the swim, one of the smart knitted dresses in sport shades is a very nice thing to put on! They are good-looking, one-piece affairs that slip on over the head, with elastic at the waist. Comfortable, wearable dresses, and very smart. 29.50

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